

## THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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A Boston judge has fined the sugar trust \$200. The senate should investigate this injustice at once.

ALBERT GRIFFIN, Republican, as the Populists say, sounds a great deal like George M. Pullman, philanthropist.

If the climate of Alaska would permit sugar raising, there would be no presumption in asking this congress to admit her.

There will be so many wheels at the L. A. W. meet at Denver next month it will be hard to distinguish it from a Populist rally.

The more the people see of the temporizing, trifling policy of senators the more they feel what a dreadful long time six years is.

GOVERNOR WAITE doesn't want to be United States Senator. No one can blame him but at the same time he couldn't injure that body much.

SOME of Adjutant General Tarsney's enemies would doubtless say that his refusal to appear before the grand jury, was showing the white feather.

TWO LOADED STOCK CARS were overturned at Chicago. Those contemptible railroads are still destroying their own property as Mr. Howard would say.

THE senate showed not the least hesitancy in breaking all its promises to the people but the sugar manufacturers need have no fear that it will betray their trust.

It is very plain that Cleveland's meddling with the affairs of congress wouldn't have been resented by the senate half so much, if those affairs had been such as to bear meddling.

SENATOR HILL's unqualified indorsement of President Cleveland, places those mugwump papers which have been vilifying the New York senator and eulogizing the president in a very embarrassing situation.

THAT Ex-President Harrison could get out of New York and half way up the Hudson without any one knowing it may be a hint to that gentleman as to how the country is hanging on his every word and act.

MR. VEST had a client once for whom he made the plea that he was so utterly depraved he was absolutely incapable of crime. In undertaking to defend the Democrat of the senate he again placed himself in a similar situation.

THERE has been more said about the Democratic platform of 1892 in Congress the last few days than during all the rest of the session combined, and if the majority of the Democrats had had their way nothing would have been said about it then.

Says Eugene Field: Why so much talk about Debe's salary? It is \$8,500 per annum a big salary? Is it even fair remuneration for the stupendous wear and tear upon body and brain involved by the management of a national labor strike? A month in a Chicago hotel will make \$3,500 look precious sick.

THE state of affairs reported from Ft. Sidney, Neb., where 200 Coxeyites are confined is shameful. It is highly probable that the abuses to which they have been subjected are intentional but it does seem that from the very beginning of that misguided, useless movement, circumstances have conspired to create sympathy for its followers and to change their harmless vagaries into real and palpable wrongs.

Arbitration Not Necessary! The question settled about curing that cough or cold with "Snow's Pine Expecto-rant." Absolute guarantee with each bottle. Price 25c and 50c. For sale by all druggists.

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THE STATE JOURNAL's Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

## RAILROAD KING AND LABOR LEADER.

John M. Egan and Eugene V. Debs, Rival Leaders in the Great Pullman Struggle.

The great Pullman railway boycott has drawn a good deal of attention to the opposing leaders in that controversy—namely, John M. Egan, president of the General Managers' association, and E. V. Debs, the head of the American Railway union. Both of these gifted generals are comparative strangers to the general public, although Mr. Egan has long been favorably known to railway officials, and for some years Mr. Debs has been conspicuous among labor leaders.

Mr. Egan was born in Springfield, Mass., March 26, 1848. He moved to Illinois when a boy and entered the Illinois Central railway shops at Amboy as an apprentice. In a short time he worked his way into the clerical department and at 19 was a clerk in the freight department. He was transferred to the engineer's department, where he received



JOHN M. EGAN.

rapid promotion. In 1877 he accepted the office of chief engineer of the Southern Minnesota railroad and was subsequently promoted to the superintendency of the system. He next allied himself with the Canadian Pacific and personally superintended the construction of that road from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast. In 1881 Mr. Egan became general superintendent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba railroad, and in 1888 assumed the general management of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City. In 1890 he was elected president of the company and resigned the position last April to devote his whole time to the General Managers' association, of which he is president.

Eugene V. Debs was born in Terre Haute, Ind., 39 years ago. He received a common school education, and at 16 began work as a painter in the Vandallia railroad shops. Later he spent three years as fireman on the same road. He was then chosen city clerk of Terre Haute, served two terms, and when only 26 years of age was elected to the state legislature. While in office he secured the passage of several bills in the interests of labor, and his speech in nominating Daniel Voorhees for United States senator gave him a wide reputation as an orator.

On leaving the legislature Mr. Debs was made grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, an office he filled very acceptably for 14 consecutive years. He organized the United Order of Railway Employees, a federation of railroad men, but it was short lived. He then conceived the idea of the American Railway union, which he organized in 1893.

## THE NORTHWEST INTERSTATE FAIR.

There Will Be Six Big Buildings and Many Attractions at Tacoma.

The attraction fever has struck the far west, and as a result the Northwest Interstate fair will open at Tacoma Aug. 15 and continue for 10 weeks. It is designed to be an attractive advertisement of the thriving states of Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho, the great territory of Alaska and our neighbor of the great northwest, British Columbia. Within 100 miles of Tacoma 300,000 people have their homes, and 800,000 dwell within 400 miles of the city; consequently, even if the fair depends upon local visitors exclusively, which it will not, the attendance is sure to be large.

Of the six great buildings forming the main features of the exposition, the largest is the Manufactures and Fine Arts building, which was formerly the property of the Western Washington Industrial Exposition company. It is 280 feet wide, 300 feet long and three stories high, and will contain the manufactured products and works of art from the exhibiting states and territories. The auditorium will hold 50,000 people. The other large structures are the Mining, Fisheries, Agricultural, Horticultural and Forestry and Live Stock buildings. Many of the exhibits to be displayed were on view at the World's fair.



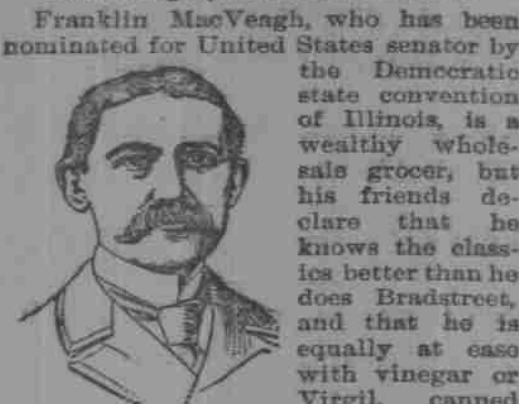
One decidedly unique feature of the fair will be a huge wigwam 200 feet high, which will be devoted to exhibits illustrating the life of the red man in the northwest. Around the wigwam will be the camps of Indians representing the different tribes of the northwest and the Pacific coast.

Another odd feature of the fair will be an exhibit showing the vacant government land in the different states subject to entry, so that would be settlers may take in the situation at a glance. The fair will not lack popular features. There are to be a Ferris wheel on a smaller scale than the big one at the World's fair, an electric tower, a waterfall, a fountain, fireworks at night, military and naval contests, a tournament of freemen and athletic sports of all kinds. The president and general manager of the fair is Henry Bucy.

The British museum has books written on bricks, tiles, oyster shells, bones and flat stones, together with manuscripts on bark, on leaves, on ivory, leather, parchment, papyrus, iron, copper and wood.

## VINEGAR OR VIRGIL.

Broder and Senatorial Candidate MacVeagh Is Thoroughly at Home With Both.



Franklin MacVeagh, who has been nominated for United States senator by the Democratic state convention of Illinois, is a wealthy wholesale grocer, but his friends declare that he knows the classics better than he does Bradstreet, and that he is equally at ease with vinegar or Virgil, canned goods or Chicago and Homer or sugar cured ham. By all this they mean that while he is a typical successful Chicago business man he is also the personification of intelligence, education and culture. He is a native of the Keystone State and a brother of Wayne MacVeagh, United States minister to Italy and ex-attorney general. Like his better known brother, he was a Republican for many years, and his change of political faith caused considerable comment.

Mr. MacVeagh was educated at Yale and was graduated with high honors. After graduating at the Columbia law school he so thoroughly mastered the principles and technicalities of the law that he was chosen to assist Judge Edmunds in revising the statutes of New York state.

In 1865 he located in Chicago and helped to establish a big grocery house that finally became the property of himself and his brother Wayne. After the great Chicago fire Mr. MacVeagh was president of the Citizens' association which reorganized the Chicago fire department and firmly established it on a nonpartisan basis. He was also of service in framing the present city charter and in inaugurating the new municipal methods that went into effect in 1872. He was nominated for mayor of Chicago several years ago, but refused to run for the office.

Mr. MacVeagh married Miss Emily Eames, daughter of Henry F. Eames, a former president of the Commercial National bank of Chicago. He is an ardent bicyclist and a free trader and says that he has been a Democrat for 10 years. If he is elected, he will succeed Senator Shelby M. Cullom, who has been in the senate since 1883.

## HE LOOKS LIKE BEN BUTLER.

History of a Senator Who Has Been a Good Deal Talked About Lately.

One would think from the comments of many of our learned contemporaries on the now memorable dispatch of Senator Cushman K. Davis to the president of the American Railway union at Duluth that Davis was a new figure in public life. And yet he was governor of



SENATOR C. K. DAVIS.

Minnesota 20 years ago, has been seven years a United States senator and has been a prominent political leader in his state for nearly 30 years.

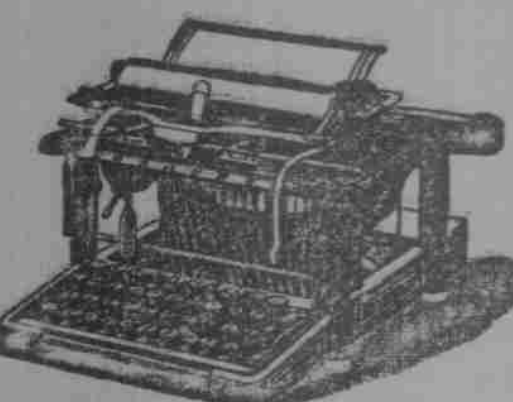
Cushman Kellogg Davis has a picturesque personality and an interesting history. In appearance he bears a marked resemblance to the late Benjamin F. Butler. The bald spot on his head is not quite so far-reaching as the general's was, but he has the same facial features and the same peculiar overhanging left eyelid. It is said that about 10 years ago Butler and Davis were guests at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York, and by chance were seated at table facing each other. The other guests in the dining room, attracted by their resemblance, watched them constantly during the meal, and finally an old clergyman who was acquainted with General Butler walked over to the table, and greeting the general said that he had never known before that General Butler had a son. The incident brought about introductions and a pleasant talk between the two politicians.

Senator Davis was born 56 years ago in Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y. His parents went to Wisconsin in his infancy and settled on the tract of land which has since become famous as the site of Bethesda Springs. Young Davis was graduated at Ann Arbor in 1867 and then studied law. He served as first lieutenant of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin volunteers during the war, and after being mustered out moved to St. Paul and established a large and lucrative law practice. It was built up largely outside of railroad and corporation cases.

The senator's opposition to the railroad corporations, and while he was governor in 1874-5 legislation was effected by which the control of the railroads passed into the hands of the state, and the rates of transportation were made at the state capital. Mr. Davis was a member of the legislature in 1867, was United States district attorney for Minnesota from 1868 to 1873, was governor in 1874 and 1875 and was elected United States senator in 1887 and re-elected in 1893.

Senator Davis' wife is a belle in Washington society, where she is greatly admired for her beauty and amiability.

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## NEW YORK FIRE TEAMS.

Powerful Horses That Are Driven Three abreast as in Roman Chariots.

Every one of the 23 hook and ladder trucks of the New York fire department is now drawn by a team of three horses driven abreast. The change from two horse teams, which was begun in 1885, was brought about naturally enough by the increased weight to be carried. The department had been adding for some years previously a large number of life saving implements and tools, and these had finally weighted down the apparatus, particularly the trucks carrying the life saving implements, to such an extent as to interfere with making time going to fires. The first team to which a third horse was added was that of truck 10 in Fulton street. It proved so successful that a third horse was added to all the fire truck teams in the city.

There has also been added a third horse to the teams of the heavier engines and to the teams of those engines that lie on the sides of hills or in the hilly districts of the city. About half of the city's engines are now drawn by three horse teams, and all are provided with equipments by which they are enabled to use three horse teams in case of emergency. With the city's better water supply and the use of heavier engines, the tendency in the department is toward three horse teams for all engines. There are now no one horse tenders in use except in the double companies. A double company is one provided with two complete sets of apparatus—practically two companies in one. In the absence of the first company the second company covers the ground. These companies are all in the crowded lower part of the city, where the room is not sufficient for the accommodation of four wheeled tenders with two horse teams, but in all the other companies four wheeled tenders with two horse teams are now used.

Fire Chief Hugh Bonner says that the use of the three horse teams is found advantageous in every respect. It takes perhaps two or three seconds more time to hitch up a three horse team, but that is much more than gained on the road, and for long runs a three horse team can keep up a good, steady gait and get a company there on time. It takes more skill and more strength to drive a three horse team, but there is no difficulty in finding in the department men who can drive.

The great advantage of the three horse team is that it gets the company there quickly. An observable benefit following their use is observable in winter. One now rarely or never hears of a fire apparatus stuck going to a fire. The three horse team goes right ahead through the very worst going. The old spike team was not of much service. It could not compare with the team of three horses driven abreast, all under the control of the driver and each doing his full duty.

There has been in recent years a visible increase in the number of three horse teams driven abreast in business use. There were in use in the city before 1883 a few fine three horse teams driven in this fashion, but it is probable that the greatly increased use of such teams in recent years is to a considerable extent due to the success attending their use in the fire department.—New York Sun.

## A Novel Dish.

At Greenville, N. C., Mrs. L. B. Harding had an oyster pie for dinner. She concluded to warm what was left for supper and placed the baking tin in the stove. When Mr. Harding went to help himself at supper, he had in place of oysters a nice well baked cat—fur and all. The cat had crept in the stove, enjoyed the oysters, and no doubt feeling good had curled up in the baking tin for a nap.—Atlanta Constitution.

## Wanted No Ceremony.

William Parker, aged 94 years, died at Martinsville, Ind., and was buried. His wife survives him and is 92 years old. They were the parents of 27 children, 24 of whom are living. Mr. Parker had requested that there be no funeral services, and that his body should be taken to the cemetery in an ordinary farm wagon. His wish was gratified.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Prescott & Co. will remove to No. 118 West Eighth this month.

## BURIED GOLD AND WHISKY.

No Hurry, For the Whisky Is Growing Better and the Gold No Worse.

Mr. W. K. Smith of this city owns a farm of some 300 acres on the west shore of Sauvie's island, on which there is said to be a treasure of \$100,000 buried and alongside of it a big trunkful of bottles of whisky. The particulars in regard to the matter were learned from Mr. Smith himself a few days ago on the steamer Kellogg.

During the past winter, Mr. Smith stated, some parties had been boring holes all over his farm in search of a treasure buried there. The work had been done at night, and the neighboring farmers had seen the lanterns flitting around the place and mistaken them for signs of a rat.

The treasure, which is by some said to be in a trunk and by others in tin cans, was buried there back in the sixties by a stranger, who afterward had the misfortune to get into the state penitentiary, and the further misfortune to drop dead of heart disease in a hotel in this city soon after getting out of prison and before he had time to recover the gold, which is mostly in \$50 slugs. While in the penitentiary this unfortunate man revealed the secret of his treasure to his cellmate and also furnished him with a rude map of the ground, intended to show where the treasure is located, the bearings of certain trees, stumps, etc., being given as witness marks. This map does not appear to be definite enough, as the fellows have been boring all over the place till it begins to look like a big pepper box.

When asked why he had made no effort to recover this treasure himself, Mr. Smith intimated that he had not been in any need of the money, and as for the trunkful of whisky, it was improving with age and would keep best where it is. The holes bored, he said, are 8 inches in diameter and 20 feet in depth. He has not decided whether he will fill them with mold and raise a lot of prize parsnips and horseradish for the exposition, or whether he will have them pulled up and welded into one deep artesian well. He thinks the fellows have bored enough holes to thoroughly ventilate his farm, and intends to get the idea conveyed to them that the treasure is buried under a tree or stump, and expects thus to get all the timber cleared off his place, which he intends soon to have all under cultivation.—Portland Oregonian.

## English Horse Exports.

In spite of the imports from Poland, Finland, Holland and even America and the pony trade with the Baltic, our export of horses enormously exceeds the imports in value. A three years' total gives \$2,592,000 of exports as against \$804,000 of imports, and the quality and price of English horses rise steadily.

The imports do not include those from Ireland, which until recently supplied the entire Belgian army with remounts, and at present largely fill the ranks of London cab horses. They fetch on average about \$30 apiece, and as a new hansom cab costs \$100 the hirer enjoys the temporary use of a capital of \$180 and the services of the driver. But the number of cabs steadily decrease, and from the horses' point of view this decline is hardly to be deplored.—London Spectator.

## A Ghastly Joke.

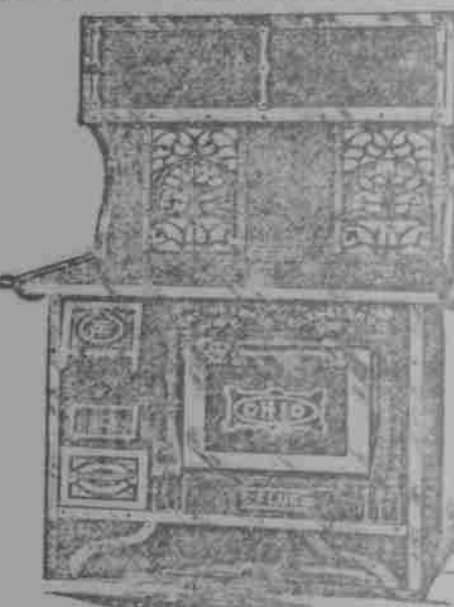
A ghastly joke was perpetrated the other day in the old potter's field, Portsmouth. An unknown young white man had placed a box in an open grave, blacked his face and hands, entered the box and was covered with dirt by friends, a place being left for air. When the cemetery hands came to remove the bodies not already taken up, the dirt was removed and the box containing the joker opened. He then raised up, although nearly suffocated. With a yell the men fled in every direction, several becoming unconscious from fright. During the excitement the joker and his friends escaped.—Baltimore American.

## Monstrous.

A remarkable case reaches us from America. A man named DeFranco was recently found guilty of stealing a cent from a postoffice official and sentenced to the state prison for the remainder of his life.—London Million.

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